The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,146.—New Series — BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1869. — Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half-year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
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For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Penang," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th February, at noon.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Galle	24
„ Rutnagherry	17	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	17	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	18		Mar.
„ Mangalore	19	„ Madras	1
„ Cannanore	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Calicut	20	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Beypore	20	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Cochin	21	„ Gopalpore	5
„ Tuticorin	22	„ False Point	6
„ Colombo	23	Arrives Calcutta	7

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Feb.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.	Mar.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 12
„ Kurrachee	12	28	„ Fao	26	12
„ Gundur	13		„ Bushire	28	14
				Mar.	
„ Muscat	16	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ Bunder Abbas	18	4	„ Bunder Abbas	4	18
„ Linga	19	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	22	8	„ Gundur	7	22
„ Fao	25	11	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	26	12	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Comorin," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 8th February, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, 6th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Bengal," (2185 tons, and 465 H.P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

Mail Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 5th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th January 1869.

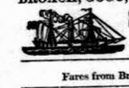
THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places on Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Joytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Bitnaplicarry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. Dadabhoy Buttonjee & Co.

Rampart Row.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALJI PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the 20th of February.

THE Ship "Hartfield," 814 tons Register, Captain Sorrie, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship "Northumbria," Knight, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Knight will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1869.

NOTICES.

BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a third Dividend, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 3 (Rupees Three) per Share, on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday, and 11th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M., 4 P.M. and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

JNO. A. SHAW, } Liquidators.

THE [illegible]

The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge, combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and correct agent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIBSTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. } Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Ganga," 1,300 Tons, Captain H. Child, will be despatched on the 10th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS.—Wanted, a first class Workman. Apply to the Superintendent "Bombay Gazette."

TO LITHO-WRITERS.—Wanted, a first-Class Workman. Apply to the Superintendent "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.—Subscribers who have not paid their Subscription for Captain J. W. Young's Memorial Fund are requested to pay into the New Bank of Bombay at their earliest convenience.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A Seventh Distribution of Assets, Rs. 286 per Share, will be payable at our office on and after the 8th instant.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Company, Limited.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. SACHE and MURRAY beg to announce that their Series of VIEWS OF BOMBAY and VICINITY are now ready, to which they solicit public inspection.

Size of Plate, 12 in. by 10.
Price Rs. 2-8 per Copy,
or Rs. 2 per Copy to Subscribers for the whole Series of 50 Plates.

WANTED, an Overseer for the Local Funds Department in the Shikarpoor Collectorate. None need apply but those who possess a good knowledge of Surveying and Drawing and can produce Certificates to that effect. They must also be able to read and write English.

Salary (Rs. 100) One Hundred Rupees per month and (Rs. 40) Forty Rupees a month extra when travelling.

Apply to the Local Fund Executive Engineer, Shikarpoor, Upper Sind.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—On and after Monday the 8th instant the price of Ice will be one and a quarter annas per pound.

Orders from Outstations will be filled at one anna per pound.

Ice will be delivered from the Byculla Depot between the hours of 6 and 11 A.M., and from 3 to 6 P.M., excepting Sundays, when the hours will be from 6 to 9 A.M. only.

5th February 1869. B. F. FIELD, Jr.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the following Shares have been forfeited by a Resolution of the Board of Directors passed on the 31st October 1868 for non-payment of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Calls:—Nos. 3540 to 3549, 3777, 4001, 4291, 4905, 4959, 5187, 5733 to 5739 and 5864—24 shares.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd February 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Members of the Preliminary Committee entrusted with the preparation of an Address to His Grace the Archbishop of Goa, beg to invite all the Catholics of Bombay subject to His Grace's jurisdiction, who may be desirous of testifying to him their sentiments of gratitude and respect, to a Meeting to be held this evening at 6½ o'clock, at the Parochial Hall of the Cathedral of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon, for the purpose of adopting the Address and to take other measures conducive to the above object.

G. DE SOUZA, Sr.
F. A. VIEGAS.
J. C. LISBOA.
M. DA CRUZ.
J. N. MENDONCA.

Bombay, 5th February 1869.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

By the last Mail Steamer.

Prime York Hams in Canvas.
Wiltshire Bacon in Cut.
Double Gloster Cheese do.
Cheshire do. do.
Gruyere do. do.
Stilton Cheese.
Cheddar do.

Mr. Neuberg receives a regular fortnightly supply of the above Provisions per Overland Route.

LIEBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

ANALYSED AND APPROVED BY DR. W. A. MILLER, F.R.S., KING'S COLLEGE.

The above just to hand in 4 ounce Jars and
2 „ Jars.

J. NEUBERG.

LIEBEG'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

Surpassing all other substitutes for the natural Food of Infants, more effectually promoting nutrition and health.

In 1 lb. Tins at 1 Rupee each.

J. NEUBERG.

EPPS' COCOA.

BY JAMES EPPS AND CO.,
Homœopathic Chemists.
In 1 lb. Tins.

J. NEUBERG.

EPPS' COCOA NIBS.

J. NEUBERG

POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE OF FOOD.

J. NEUBERG.

COLEMAN'S KILN-DRIED NORFOLK FLOUR.

In Tins of 28 lbs. each.

J. NEUBERG.

GUINNESS' STOUT IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

J. NEUBERG.

BASS' PALE ALE IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

J. NEUBERG.

MADEIRA, SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

J. NEUBERG.

CLARET IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

J. NEUBERG.

COGNAC VIEUX.

J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS.

TRICHINOPOLY. | HAVANNAHS.
BURMAS. | MANILLAS.

J. NEUBERG.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

New and other books received Feb. 1.

	Rs.	a.
London Post Office Directory, 1869	27	0
Capt. R. F. Burton's Highlands of Brazil, 2 vols	22	8
Starling's Indian Criminal Law and Procedure	18	12
Steele's Laws and Customs of Hindoo Castes in the Deccan	13	4
Dante's Purgatorio and Paradiso, illustrated by Dore, English edition	37	8
Erichsen's Surgery. New edition. 2 vols	18	12
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book, 1869	4	8
Weale's ditto ditto	3	8
Molesworth's Engineering Formulæ, 1869	3	8
Knight's Mechanician and Constructor for Engineers	39	8
Tommy Try, and what he did in Science; by C. O. G. Napier.	4	8
Grigor on Arboriculture	7	8
Henrici on Skeleton Structures applicable to Steel and Iron Bridges	10	8
Illustrated Catalogue of the Paris Exhibition	16	0
Idalia; by Ouida	4	8
Chandos; by do	4	8
Campin on the construction of Iron Roofs	10	0
Humber on Strains	5	0
Alex Forbes of Hawglen	3	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LETTS' DIARIES.—The following Numbers are still on sale:—

	Rs.	a.
No. 8 Post Octavo, 1 page to each day	4	0
No. 10 Do. 3 days to a page, with Sundays	3	0
No. 11 Do. do. no Sundays	2	8
No. 11 B Do. 3 days to an opening Dr. and Cr.	3	12
No. 13 5 by 4, 3 days on a page	1	12
No. 23 Scribbling Diary, 4to	1	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE is given, that a Cotton Market has been established in the immediate vicinity of the Great Peninsula Railway Station at Julgaum. The Market is open.

J. SHEPPARD, Acting Collector.

Khandeish, Collector's Office, Camp Ravere, 1st February 1869.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been pasteside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world: or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.
Agents at Bombay.
Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N.B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET—Albion Place, Parel Road—Sets of Rooms on the Ground Floor. Rent Rs. 33 per mensem, including taxes and Vehar Water. Apply by letter to the Secretary, Bombay Mechanics' Building Company (Limited), 1, Albion Place, Parel Road.

TO BE LET, two commodious Bungalows on the Bandora Hill, with Out-houses, Stables, &c., (formerly the Property of J. C. Dibs, Esq., of the Indian Navy), commanding a desirable and an excellent view and open sea-breeze. For rent and particulars apply to C. & J. HORMUSJEE, at their Office, under the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, in Apollo Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1869.

NOTICES.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 6th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the reply of Government to the resolution passed by the Bench on the 25th instant regarding the proposed Commission on the subject of the Town Drainage and Water Supply of Bombay.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 29th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at my Office, at the Commodore's Bungalow, Marine Lines, up to noon on the 10th of February next, for the purchase of the Hull and Masts as now standing of H. M.'s "Vigilant," the Boilers and Engines being removed at the cost of the seller before delivery.

Also for the purchase of the said Hull and Spars, together with the Boilers and Engines as now fixed and fitted.

Intending purchasers may view the Vessel by application on board.

20 per cent must be paid down so soon as a tender is accepted, and the remainder on the delivery of the Vessel.

I do not bind myself to accept the highest or any offer.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding the East Indian Squadron.

Bombay, 30th January 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—In the matter of the Companies Act 1862, and in the matter of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls has directed a Meeting of the Contributories of the abovenamed Corporation to be summoned pursuant to the above Statute, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to the Scheme prepared for a settlement of the pending litigation in the above matters, and that such Meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1869, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay, at which time and place all the Contributories of the said Corporation resident in or near Bombay are requested to attend. The said Judge has appointed Mr. George Frederick Rimington to act as the Chairman of such Meeting.

WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND,
Official Liquidator,
13, Gresham Street, London, E.C.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—In the matter of the Companies Act 1862, and in the matter of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls has directed a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Corporation, to be summoned pursuant to the above Statute, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to the Scheme prepared for a settlement of the pending litigation in the above matters, and that such Meeting will be held on Thursday, the 11th February, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay, at which time and place all the Creditors of the said Corporation resident in or near Bombay are requested to attend. The said Judge has appointed Mr. George Frederick Rimington to act as the Chairman of such Meeting.

WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND,
Official Liquidator,
13, Gresham Street, London, E.C.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will receive payment of premiums to the 15th instant from such of the members of the late 8th Bombay Laudable Society as are desirous of continuing their Insurances in the English Assurance Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

LONDON HOTEL, No. 9, Grant Road—opposite the Theatre.

The undersigned having purchased the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public, that he has reopened the same, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his Constituents to merit their patronage.

The premises have been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and now afford excellent accommodation for monthly boarders on moderate terms.

The Proprietor guarantees to supply the best Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., that can be procured, and charge for the same at a moderate rate.

The above Hotel has two large Billiard Rooms, with first class Tables.

The Proprietor will at all time s pay strict attention to the respectability of the Establishment.

PESTONJEE FURDOONJEE, Proprietor.

MOULE and Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS, as also Fittings that can easily be adapted to existing accommodation in private Houses, are to be obtained at the Godowns of the undersigned, who are empowered to take Contracts from Hospitals and Public Offices; fittings such as are now almost universally adopted in Barracks and Latrines in England.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co,
Dean Lane, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Stationery Cabinets in Mahogany and Oak, with folding lock doors and patent Inks.
Whatman's Royal Drawing Paper.
Quotts, wrought iron, half polished, 4½ and 5 lbs.
Tracing Paper—60 by 40.
Tracing Linen in rolls 24 yards.
Money Belts.
Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, in Persian and Russia leather, of extremely convenient size for Travellers.
Rules 2 ft. 4 fold bevilled edges.
Ditto with Lloyd's slide.
Mahogany T Squares, with ebony edges, by Stanley—36, 30, 24 inch.
Lady's Levant Morocco Sorter, writing and work bags, by Toulmin and Gale, lined best silk, electro fittings, pearl instruments, registered lock and outside pocket.
Plotting Scales and offsets (in cases: Ivory or boxwood.
Napier Compasses, German Silver.
Purses of doeskin with gilt snaps.
Drawing Pencils of all letters.
Gillott's and Mitchell's Steel Pens, all letters and numbers.
Vulcanite Set Squares 45° 18 and 10 inch.
Chubbs' Palmquin Boxes fitted as usual.
Spirit Flasks by Dixon.
Card-Board Protractors by Holtzopffel.
Sketch Blocks, 10 by 7—12½ by 9—14 by 10.
Cutlery by Rodgers: Desk-knives, Penknives, Scissors, of all sizes.
Porcelain Slates with leather frames.
Rolls of Continuous Tracing Vellum, 36 inches wide 20 yards long.
Rolls of Continuous Tracing Vellum, 36 inches wide 24 yards long.
Stanley's Mathematical Instruments in cases of all sizes.
Registered Desks—Writing Boxes—Paper Boxes, either in leather or japanned tin, and all with outer protecting covers, in great variety, by Chubbs, Allen, Toulmin and De La Rue.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FOR SALE.—Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee's Second Edition of Gujaratee and English Dictionary, at Rs. 5 per Copy.

Also, by the same Author, Gujaratee Grammar, reduced prices, Rs. 2 per Copy.

Apply to Messrs. M. B. COHEN & Co., 8, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FLUTINAS and ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 64 each.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE OF EXTRA GRAVITY.

FIRST SELECTION FOR PAYNE & Co.

(Bottled by H. STONE & Co., London.)

Just landed from the "ROBINSON CRUSOE"

a shipment of this celebrated PALE INDIA ALE, EXTRA GRAVITY.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the first shipment of the above celebrated Beer our Bombay House has received, and in doing so it affords us much gratification to state that it is quite equal in quality to the Importations of our Firm in Calcutta. Our experience in Calcutta as importers of Beer, extending over half a century, warrant us in the assertion that Bass's Beer is undoubtedly the best imported. In Calcutta we have tried all Brewers, and all Bottlers, and the result is that after giving each a fair trial we have come to the conclusion that

BASS'S BEER FOR INDIA

is mostly to be depended upon.

Our Importations will therefore be confined to THIS BRAND bottled by

Messrs. H. STONE & Co., London,
and
Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS,
Brook Street, Hanover Square.
(For the latter we are Sole Agents in Bombay.)

The shipment we now offer is bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Those bottled by Foster & Sons are daily expected Ex

"PRINCE ALFREL,"
"MERWANJEE FRAMJEE,"
"ROYAL SOVEREIGN,"
AND
"DILBHUR,"

As they arrive notice will be given.

PRICE.

Original Casks 4 Dozen Quarts Rs. 6-8 per Dozen—Cash.
Opened and Examined Quarts Rs. 7-0 per Dozen—Cash.

☞ One dozen may be had for CASH, but NEW accounts cannot be opened for any quantity less than one Cask.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

EXTRA GRAVITY,
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

FOR MESSES—Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

FOR FAMILIES—Kilderkins.

The Beer in Wood is quite equal in Quality to that in Bottle.

Every Cask is tasted and filled to the Bung in our Godowns before despatch.

PAYNE & Co.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Custom House,
BOMBAY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.
London	George Street, Mansion House.
Paris	Rue de Bonde.
Wine Districts	Coblentz.
	Mosellé.
	Frankfort O. M.
	Epernay.
	Rheims.
	Bordeaux.
	Cognac.
China	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices, all orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

THE TRADE.—We shall be happy to supply the Trade on the most liberal terms. Our English quotations are especially directed to local and up-country dealers interested in the Wine Trade. Our stocks here are large and we shall at all times be prepared to supply any quantity at a short notice.

☞ The brands marked with an asterisk (*) are daily expected.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerex. The following are the Brands we have always on hand :—

Credit.	Mask.	Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
15 0	X		Sound ordinary Wine ..... Rs.	13 0
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Same quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A pale rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	I		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine.	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vine de Pasto—a Wine well known at all the best Westend Clubs in London: a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine.	30 0
32 0			Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
35 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
			Brown and Golden Sherries of the same quality as those marked A, B, C, and 1 and 2, also in stock at the same rates	

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the produce of the Upper Douro District.

*18 0	One Grape, full bodied fruity Wine	16	0
24 0	Two Grapes, a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21	0
30 0	Three Grapes, a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27	0
*32 0	White Port, the produce of the White Grape, it is delicate and mellow	28	0

MARSALA.

*16 0	No. 1, Old Marsala, from one of the finest districts in Sicily. A nice Luncheon or Dinner Wine, very wholesome	14	0
*18 0	No. 2, Ditto, ditto. This is also the produce of one of the best districts in Sicily, it has quite the East India character, having had a voyage to India and home again and re-shipped to Bombay.	16	8

N.B.—We have just received a batch of this pure wine and recommend it strongly.

Daily expected by the vessels named in next column.

CHAMPAGNE	6 Brands.
MOSELLES	4 do.
HOCKS STILL	10 do.
HOCKS SPARKLING	2 do.
CLARETS	9 do.
STILL MOSELLES	4 do.

SPARKLING MOSELLES,

Just landed.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
34 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
42 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
(BOMBAY BRANCH,)
BOMBAY,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle,
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS—MARINE STREET.
Established in Calcutta upwards of half a century

The Wines marked with an Asterisk (*) in our Advertisement are daily expected. Further shipments of a general assortment of Wines, including Wines in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks, Double Magnums and Single Magnums of Champagne &c., have been advised as under :—

"Pr

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,14,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,0,0,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	545
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
600,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	300
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1285
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	800
1,080,000	1,000	500	11-14	Do. New	326
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	90
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	725
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200p	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	1,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	1700
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000		East India Press Co.	1050
237,500	3,500	3,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	2168
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	2,000	2,000		Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	300 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2900
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	13½	Alliance Spinning	1620
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
500,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Bronch Mills	325
100,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1440
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	1620
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1100
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1425

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
250,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dat'on.		
1,045,000	500	Jan. '5	Bank of Bombay	105
800,000	200	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	28
2,000,000	200	Sept. '67	Trdg & B'king	20
2,000,000	100	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'lo B'd'W'arehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	385
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	160
...	...	3,000	...	Iron Shipping	200
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 1/16d. to 2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight.	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	...
China	60 Do. do.	218 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-ha l per cent	112
Five per cents	108
Four per cent	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolas	„ 220
Mexican Dollars	„ 229
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 106-8
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 16-8

CALCUTTA.—30TH JANUARY, 1869.

Government Securities.—4 per cents. were in demand, and some heavy purchases were effected at Rs. 5-8 discount. Several transactions were reported in 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 8-3 and 8-4 premium. 5½ per cents. were enquired after, but very little could be obtained at Rs. 12-4 premium.

The transactions reported in shares were as follows:—

Bank of Bengal shares, 2 at Rs. 1,689 each.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 139.

Eastern Bengal Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 40.

50 Howrah Docking Co.'s shares, at Rs. 320 each.

At the meeting of shareholders of the late Salt Water Lake Reclamation and Irrigation Co. held at Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Co.'s Office this afternoon, a committee of influential gentlemen was appointed to receive subscriptions towards the formation of the new Company. About thirty lakhs of Rupees will be required, of which one-third may be raised in Calcutta in shares of Rs. 100 each; Rs. 10 per share to be deposited on application, and Rs. 30 payable on allotment. It is expected that a Government guarantee will be obtained.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

The past week has been marked only by the extreme smallness of shipments made, and the utter stagnation in the demand for tonnage, either on the spot or to arrive. There have been three charters only effected, and the shipments for London and Liverpool do not exceed three thousand tons.

During the week, for London, 1,200 tons of jute have been shipped, at £2 per ton, which is the quotation for the day; in linseed 225 tons have been placed, by a troop ship, at £1-7-6 per ton. Saltpetre and sugar have been shipped to some extent, say 6-0 tons, as low as 12s. 6d., and 15 shillings per ton, and even 10s. in one instance was accepted. Rice is quote at £1 per ton and little offering, and cotton and light freight at £2-5 to £2-7-6 per ton.

For Liverpool, the *Baroda*, being the only ship on the berth for this port open to engage dead weight, obtained £1-6-3 and £1-8-9 per ton for rice. We cannot quote, however, the rate above £1 to £1-5 per ton. Cotton small lots only at £2-7-6 per ton. Jute no demand at £2 per ton.

For Dundee some small lots of jute were placed at £2-15 per ton, but no harters since the *Lincoln*, at £2-13-9 per ton. The *Last Census*, chartered, at £2 per ton for Greenock. The highest rate offered for Dundee on Saturday was £2-5 per ton, and we believe Colonial built ships would not even obtain that low rate.

For the United States, we have no charters to report. We quote dlrs. 10 to dlrs. 10½ per ton, at which rates there is some enquiry, if not a positive demand.

For Mauritius, shipping orders are being granted by chartered ships, at a loss of 2 annas per bag, at Rs. 1-4-6 per bag, and in one instance at Rs. 1-3 per bag.

For Colombo—The demand for this destination is as slack as for Mauritius; in other words there is no demand at all at present rates, owing to the dearness and scarcity of grain.

For Bombay there are several large vessels on the berth, and shippers hold back for lower rates. We quote Rs. 11-8 per ton, though we hear that shipping orders have changed hands in the bazaar at a lower rate.

For vessels to load at the Rice Ports the enquiry for tonnage is by no means brisk, £3 per ton is offered for March and April loading for London and Liverpool direct, or 5 shillings higher, calling for orders for the United Kingdom. Open charter we quote £3-10 per ton. Colonial built vessels would obtain 2s. 6d. to 5s. less than those quotations.

Grand total ships not fixed 20, tons 22,947.

CARRINGTON & Co., 4, Clive Street.

30th January 1869.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 4.

Anderson, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Mhow.
Lukin, Major, Queen's Bays, on leave, from Mhow.
Sorell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Malligaum.
Turton, Major, Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from Bolarum.
Hallen, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 4.

Warden, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Calcutta.
Hallen, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Moore, Ensign, 77th Regiment, on duty, to Agra.
Robinson, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Madras.
Wright, Captain, 96th Regiment, on duty, to Calcutta.
Robinson, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.
Michell, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, to join to Bangalore.
Maschell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, from sick leave, to Agra.
Bogle, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Sealkote.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	„
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	„
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	R 6 to 7 per bale.	
	„ Opium	Rs 10 to 15 per chest.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.	
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Sam Mendel	Murdoch	Liverpool, Oct. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Cashmere (s)	Dickinson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Queensland	Montgomery	Moulmein.
	Empress	Robinson	Tuticorin & Rangoon.
	Canton	Lebidolec	Coromandel Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ellora, Murray, to China.
Brig Lutchmy Pursad, Nacoda, to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Anazi, to Havre.
Brig Shawool Amed, to Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30	Rozelle	Meldrum	Liverpool, Oct. 18.	
	Assaye	Hughes	Liverpool, Sept. 30.	

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nasseck Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsar Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CANNON—February 3rd, Date Grove, the wife of Mr. Edward C. Cannon, of a son.

COOPER—February 4th, at Kalbadavic, the widow of the late Mr. Robert Cooper, Station Master, Byculla, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MHETA—February 3rd, at Mazagon, at his residence, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Dhunjee Mehetana, late in the service of H. E. Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., aged 51 years, of painful and lingering illness of 2 months; deeply and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends and relations to bemoan their irreparable loss.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BRETT—January 27th, at Peramboore, the wife of Surgeon Major J. Brett, 17th Regiment M. N. I., of a son.

INDOBRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Annual Meeting will be held on Friday, 12th February, at 5 P.M., in the Boys' School. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preside.

A Sermon will be preached in Trinity Church, Sonapore, in aid of the funds of the Institution on the Sunday following (Feb. 14.) at the 6 P. M. service, by the Right Reverend the Bishop

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1869.

THE Legislative Council, which meets to-day, will again have an opportunity of doing something towards the establishment of our Municipality on a broad, sound, and intelligible footing. Much has been done by Colonel Marriott's Loan Committee towards the great object which a zealous Government should have in view. The Loan Committee report, indeed, clinches the arguments for an inquiry already driven home, and we trust that, after considering the resolution of the Bench, the Council will follow the example of the Bench, and request the Executive to explore the field indicated by the report of Colonel Marriott's Committee. It is not enough to sanction loans; it is not enough to institute partial investigations; the Government cannot safely stop there. In order that the apprehensions of the taxpayers may be allayed, in order that the credit of the Municipality may be maintained below bazaar rates, in order that a foundation may be laid deep in financial soundness for the great works required by the town, the Legislative Council would serve the public weal were it to urge on the Executive the pressing need, long existing unsatisfied, for a thorough inquiry by a Government Commission. The Municipal Commissioner has requested, the Bench of Justices has respectfully solicited, the public conscience has demanded, and we have repeatedly implored the Executive to institute a full inquiry. The Legislative Council has now the opportunity of making the prayer universal, and we trust that it will not be neglected. At a moment when a fresh loan to cover current ordinary expenditure is to be sanctioned, it would be a wise proceeding to issue simultaneously, or at least to promise a measure which the bulk of the thinking community consider to be essential to our future stability, credit, and well being. We cannot too earnestly impress on the Executive the fact that they are held responsible for the past, and will be held responsible for the future; and for their own sake, as well as for the sake of Bombay, it behoves them to terminate a state of things so unworthy of our imperial city. Jealous of its good name, eager for its prosperity, we once more ask the Government to put its hands to the plough and not halt or turn back until the needed work be thoroughly accomplished.

After writing thus far we have had put into our hands an "amended list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council." What is the amendment, thrust in at the eleventh hour? Neither more nor less than this notice:—

"Bill No. 9 of 1866. A Bill for the levy of Town Dues.—*Consideration of the Bill in detail.*"

Thus, once more, a measure which has gone through such strange vicissitudes is again to be pressed abruptly forward. The deficit, some may say, has been made for the purpose of promoting this pet scheme of taxation; but whether so made or not, the effect is exactly the same—house-tax reduced, license-tax summarily abolished—gap to be filled up by taxes on trade and the necessaries of life—not even as an exceptional measure to defray the cost of drainage and water—but solely to eke out the means available for ordinary current expenditure! With the facts, disclosed during the past year staring them in the face, we do not see how the Council can decently push on this pernicious Bill. One of its most determined opponents is, we believe, absent from Bombay, and we should like to know whether he had notice that the Octroi and Transit Duties Bill, which proposes to tax grain, even in a year of famine, would be brought on. The Government is now on its trial. If it lends its weight to hurry forward the bad Bill, and shrinks from directing an inquiry into our Municipal affairs, it will be guilty of a grievous error of commission as well as one of omission; and the Herculean task of rectifying the mistakes of years will be left to some future Government acting under the stress of a dire necessity. But until the fatal step is taken, we will not believe that the Government has so far forgotten its duty.

THE *Englishman*, in an able and searching article which we reprint, criticises the Report just issued by the Bank of Bengal. The mistakes committed, the faults which can justly be laid at the Directors' door, are fairly, but in no hostile spirit, commented on. The Bank of Bengal has been patted on the back, long held up as a paragon of excellence, but it is at last declared to be human. *Humanum est errare*, and the parent corrects his wayward offspring, his pet child. We have no wish to detract from the laurels which Mr. Dickson has deservedly won. We allow that the management of the Bank of Bengal has been undoubtedly good, but it has not been without its faults. Fortunately those faults have resulted in no serious loss, but recklessness may spring from great success as well as overweening self confidence, or from that feeling of despair which tempts a man to hazard his all on the throw of the dice.

That deceptive presentation of facts which is brought home to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal by the *Englishman* is what we on this side of India have long complained of. What else but a "deceptive presentation of facts" could have induced the Governor General to sanction the opening of an Agency here for the collection of its outstandings? Government had determined to support the Old Bank of Bombay, so the Bank of Bengal's money was perfectly safe in its keeping. Is there not a "deceptive presentation of facts" in the allegation that the Agency is simply for the management of its own business, when, if we are rightly informed, the office fittings received from Calcutta are of a character to enable it to transact general business? When the Hon'ble Mr. Skinner, the Chairman at the last meeting of the Bank of Bengal shareholders, in speaking of the Bank's Agency in Bombay, said that "it seemed to him that the misunderstanding arose out of some confusion of the terms *Branch* and *Agency*," was there not a "deceptive presentation of facts"? Mr. Dickson himself shall answer. He wrote to Government—"An Agency of the Bank, if established at once in Bombay, would, the Directors believe, secure the better portion of the local banking business and also afford to the Bank of Madras those facilities for conducting their business in that city, of which at present they seem to be deprived." An Agency then, in Mr. Dickson's opinion, is not bound to limit its operations in any way.

We have pursued this subject because it affects ourselves and the Presidency Bank in which we take the same warm interest which the *Englishman* feels in the Bank of Bengal.

The Bank of Bengal publishes a list of eighteen Branches, and it has since opened, or is about to open another at Rampore Bhaulah. It was necessary therefore to speak favourably of their working. To have thrown any discredit on them would have been to damage the present institution itself. Yet the *Englishman* tells us that the loss of Rs. 63,262-8-9, which is provided for in a somewhat unusual manner, or nearly the whole of it, is a loss which has arisen from a very serious error of judgment at one of the Branches. From the information in our possession, the Bank of Bengal must have more than its usual good luck if it shall escape further loss from this error of judgment at a Branch.

The moral we would draw from this is only what we have already attempted to impress upon the Directors and shareholders. Let the Bank of Bengal be satisfied with Bengal as its field, with the progress it has made, and close its Agency here. Any institution extended too far must be weakened through all its parts. One Bank for all India is a glorious scheme on paper, but it is an unworkable one. As well one Bank for all Europe. Let the Directors of the Bank of Bengal take warning from the experience they have gained, and acknowledge that if a Branch, working almost under the Secretary's nose, can commit an error of judgment which entails a very heavy loss on the Bank, it cannot be hoped that a delegated power "holding immediate control and supervision over the large operations between its Branches in the North West and the Western Presidency City" will be more successful.

In all interests, therefore, in the interests of its own shareholders, in respect for the powers that be, to whose support much of the Bank of Bengal's position is due, and in justice to our own presidency Bank, we again urge upon Government to carry into effect the order of the Secretary of State to close the Agency of the Bank of Bengal, an Agency opened for a special purpose and sanctioned, we believe, on a "deceptive presentation of facts."

IN a former article we endeavoured to sum up the arguments of the cynical Anglo-Indian bachelors against their fair enemies; and, although the subject is attended with some difficulty, we may suggest that the sentiments of the more civilised and marrying portion of them should be elucidated in the interests of Indian society. Bachelors are always more or less cynical in their observations on women, because they know less about them, and because they are less trammelled in saying what they do know by respect or fear of wives and wives' relations. It is true that some of the greatest satirists of the sex have been married men, for example, Dryden and Thackeray, among the moderns. But the ordinary run are bachelors, because this sort of sarcasm would not be tolerated among any other class. Like vaccination, however, the disease often takes an exceedingly mild form; bachelors are the stuff out of which married men are made, and most of them are furnished with ordinary good sense. The reason why the sneer so frequently adorns their familiar conversation is very obvious. The Indian bachelor is often a fox looking at the grapes beyond his reach, which he in consequence stigmatizes as sour. His propensities towards flirtation and worship of the fair are too restrained by the sense of his insecure and impecunious position. He has begun his career on low pay and perhaps got into debt. He may have deflected from the plain path of duty and attempted to raise a fortune by speculating in shares which he would now be glad to get rid of to avoid repeated calls, which have forced him to borrow. If he belong to neither of the services, his prospects are sufficiently uncertain; good appointments are not numerous, and his claim to pension is not a right of his own but a matter for the opinion of his employer. He has not the natural sensations of gratified vanity which make a military officer's uniform seem to him so valuable. He reflects, not without bitterness, that a well-connected and eligible girl must sacrifice many comforts if willing to share his lot. Hope springs eternal in the human breast, wherefore he is led to anticipate a greater position in that dimly discerned future, where luck or interest or rare good service avail against ordinary circumscribing rules. So he resolves to wait. But in all waiting, as in all renunciation, there is pain; and the wounded feeling, in its progress towards callousness, delights in retort against "those social laws which err against the strength of youth." It may be that the oblique cynical view of life which thus becomes habitual is false as well as distorted: and that the youth takes refuge in "those social lies which err against the living truth." For the experience of girls of the period, exhibited by a sensational writer in the *Saturday Review*, is not the common experience; and there can be no doubt whatever that the tendency to severe and rancorous satire on the virgins is in direct proportion to the debasement of the masculine mind. The pure and the impure, each sees things external through his own medium; the good and honest man takes the genial and cheerful view of life, with very different aspect to that of worn-out Satyrs, such as Louis the Fifteenth and the reputed author of Ecclesiastes. Just as there always will be a class who delight to preach to the young about the vanity of life with all its affections and friendships, its duties and dangers, so there always will be a set who would, by sneers and jibes, extract all fine sentiment and true faith from society. Too many of the bachelors, from unconscious vanity, and a desire to conceal from themselves their own deficiencies, adopt the phraseology of these sour people; and by too much repetition change the piquancy which adorns table-talk into assafœtida. In India there is greater danger of the character being thus cankered: for bachelors here (we refer to up-country) live an ultra-bachelor and lonesome life; they cannot acquire the same intimacy with married folks as they might in England; and exiled for years from all their nearer relatives, the baffled affection of the heart is likely to wane and grow cold. The better constituted find an outlet for their warmer feelings in their strong sense of duty, and their liking for the people; but this class is numerically small. For one thoughtful man of the type of Sir John Lawrence, there are a dozen empty-headed and inexperienced lads whose delight is to abuse and slander the native. For such as these there is little hope, and the sooner they get married the better, to prevent them doing something worse. To the others we would give Punch's advice—"Don't." Unless a man has an assured position and pension in an Indian service, matrimony only multiplies his cares. The bride has straightway to give up many luxuries which seem necessities. The time of taking leave to England is put off fruther into the future. Far better than this to work on a few years longer until pay and allowances increase, and a fair portion of the inevitable period of service has been put in. These data are always considered by the ladies in pronouncing on the eligibility of an Indian, especially by ladies in England; and very properly they are so considered. We hope we have sufficiently indicated the line of country which the pack of Indian bachelorhood should cross; and regret that the limits of this article prevent our instituting a comparison of the advantages of the home and local matrimonial markets, a subject on which many of them bestow much thought and enquiry.

MR. J. G. WHITE is to act as Collector of Surat during Mr. Hope's short absence on leave.

MR. J. P. BICKERSTETH has obtained an extension of leave for six months without pay.

THE Rev. Ward Maule, Chaplain of Colaba, has obtained two months' privilege leave.

WE observe that Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to resign the service from the 14th November last.

MR. J. BRODHURST, an Assistant in the Judicial Branch of the Secretariate, and French Translator to Government, is about to retire from Government service on a superannuation pension to which he is entitled. Mr. Brodhurst is an old and faithful servant of Government.

SEVERAL important changes are now being made in the staff of the G. I. P. Railway, under the immediate orders of Mr. Knox, the Agent. Mr. J. Phillips, District Traffic Superintendent, we hear, has been transferred to Poona, his place at Byculla being filled by Mr. Dewey, as we already announced last week. The "Poona Observer," we find, notices with regret the transfer to Sholapore of Mr. Mills, heretofore the station master of Poona.

OPIUM grown in Berar will, in future, be allowed to be exported to Bombay. It will bear the same duty as Malwa opium, and a further duty of Rs. 100 per chest on leaving the province. The "Englishman," thinks it will probably be able to do this, as it bears an excellent reputation in the ordinary market. The permission now given will take effect from the date on which the Bombay Government may notify that its preparations to take the duty are complete.

WE stated the other day that a forged currency note for Rs. 1,000 had been received by the station master at Sholapore, and that efforts were being made to find out the offender. The "Poona Observer" of yesterday says—"Rugunath Venketish, a goods clerk employed by the Railway Company at Sholapore, and Ramswamy Narrainswamy, hotelkeeper of Sholapore, are now under the custody of the police, in consequence of Ramswamy having cashed a forged currency note of 1,000 rupees, and received the said amount from Rugnath Venketesh. The case is now under investigation before the Railway Magistrate."

THE names of the gentlemen who were presented to Lord Mayo at the levee he held on the 27th ult., occupy two and a quarter columns of closely printed type in the "Englishman."

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following notification issued in England by the Secretary of State in Council—with the apt remark that young men able to pass through such an examination might surely as well go in for the Civil Service itself:—

Notice is hereby given, that it is intended to send to India annually, a certain number of Young Men, trained and educated for ultimate employment in the Higher Branches of the Department for the Conservation and Management of the Forests under the Government of India.

Eight Young Men will be selected in February next to go to India at the end of 1871.

The Salary will be at first £300 a-year, and the Salaries of the appointments in the three Presidencies range between that sum and £1,900 a-year. Promotions will depend upon efficiency, and the occurrence of vacancies in the higher grades.

Applicants must be British Subjects above 17 and under 25 years of age.

As Active Habits and a Strong Constitution are most important, Candidates will have to undergo a Strict Medical Examination.

They must send to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 8th of January 1869, a statement of their names and parentage, with a certificate of birth, and of being possessed of a competent knowledge of the following subjects, and they must be prepared to undergo an examination in them:—

1. English Writing from Dictation and English Composition.
2. Arithmetic in all its Branches.
3. Algebra, Elementary Principles, Simple Quadratic Equations, Ratios and Proportions, Logarithms, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
4. Euclid, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid) and Plane Trigonometry.
5. Free Hand and Plan Drawing.
6. A Good Colloquial Knowledge of either French or German, with the facility to Read and Translate the works of some Classical Writer in the Language.

A Preference will be given to those Candidates who obtain a certain proficiency in—

1. Surveying and Land Measuring.
2. The Elements of any of the following Natural Sciences:—
   Mechanical and Natural Philosophy.
   Chemistry.
   Botany.
   Geology.

If selected, they will be further required to go through a Course of Training and instruction in Forestry and Cognate Sciences for Two years and a half in France or Germany, previous to their departure for India, and the Secretary of State will contribute £50 at the end of each half-year towards the expenses of their training, in the case of such candidates as are favourably reported on by their instructors. In addition to this, if it should be found practicable, the young men will be required to place themselves under an approved Forester in Scotland for a few months before they go out to India.

It may well be doubted whether the inducements held out are likely to secure the kind of men demanded by the Home Government; and it is very doubtful whether the scheme can succeed.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the lapsed Salt Water Lake Company, we learn from the "Englishman," was held at Calcutta on Saturday the 30th January, to hear a proposition for resuscitating, or rather getting up a new Company. The proposition is to get up a Company either with a guarantee or without one. Baron Dowleans gave a succinct account of his exertions in London, supported by the favourable opinion of the authorities. He believed the prospects of a guarantee were very fair, especially if Calcutta would show itself desirous of establishing a Company. Resolutions were passed appointing a committee to act, free of charge, until the Company was formed on a sound basis, and Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co. consented to act as Secretaries on the same conditions.

THE RAID OF THE LOSHAIS INTO CACHAR.

THE following telegram has been received by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—

CACHAR, 28TH JANUARY.—I at first thought that the attacks on Nowarbund and Monairkhall were made by one party from Sukpillall's villages. My best scout, who has been a long way on the tracks of the Nowarbund party, says that they were Sukpillall's people and returned the way they came, and all my Kookies say that Monairkhall was attacked by another party from Nonpillall's villages.

The Kheddah scouts have not yet returned.

Kanahie Sing and the Munipooees did not appear in the attack on Monairkhall, but certainly were near at the time.

Some Hindoostanees, thought to be remnants of the old Thirty Fourth Regiment, but more probably run away Coolies, were with both parties.

The Sylhet outrages were committed by Sukpillall. The attacks on villages in Munipore last October were by Nonpillall.

Kemple has heard that Nonpillall, the most powerful Loshai chief, is mixed up in the matter. I do not think so. His villages are near the Burmah frontier, and he refused to join in the attack on Munipore.

HOW TO GET RID OF SUPERFLUOUS FAT.—One of the great objects most persons have to accomplish in training is to get rid of superfluous fat. This is effected partly by abstaining from fatty articles of diet, and substituting in their stead others which help to make muscular tissue; and partly by "sweating," or throwing off the superfluous by perspiration, &c. The diet in such a case, as well as in training generally should be confined chiefly to roast beef or mutton, pretty well done—for it is a mistake to suppose that half-raw meat is more strengthening than the same well cooked. Veal and pork must be avoided, but a little fish or poultry may be taken as a change. Vegetables must be eaten sparingly—although a little green-meat assists digestion—and their place must be partly taken by stale white bread. Pastry must be shunned, but the cooked fruit of pies and puddings may be eaten; the use of butter must be restricted, and sugar, if possible, dispensed with. The drinks should be tea in preference to coffee at breakfast, &c., and sound table-beer or porter in moderation at dinner, if the person training is accustomed to stimulating drinks. A glass or two of wine a-day is permitted, if it has been the practice to take it. But the plainest food and drink are frequently the best. Thus, oatmeal porridge is an excellent thing for training purposes, either at breakfast or supper.—*Cassell's Educator.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREECE.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE DECISION OF THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 3RD FEB., NOON.

The *Journal Officiel* of to-day states from Athens that the King of Greece has accepted the decision of the Conference and that a change in the Ministry was considered probable.

A native rising has taken place in Algeria.

Mr. Forster's election for Bradford has been declared valid.

LONDON, 2ND FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues very firm.

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The Manchester Market is firm, but less active.

7 lbs. Shirtings	9s.	1¼d.
8¼ „ „	10s.	9d.
40s Mule Twist	1s.	3¼d.

THE SACRED CONCERT.

THE success of the Sacred Concert on Wednesday night was even greater than had been expected, and all that could have been desired. A programme drawn up in the finest taste was executed in a manner which we should have thought it vain to hope for in Bombay. And there has seldom been so large and brilliant an audience in the Town Hall as was witnessed on this occasion. The presence of so many, and the hearty appreciation they manifested of the performances, spoke well for the musical taste of the community.

We daresay a good many people have wondered where the singers required for a sacred concert on a large scale were to be found in Bombay, Churches and congregations have their little jealousies like other people, and in Bombay, perhaps, as elsewhere. But good management can do wonders, and it succeeded in this instance in forming into one harmonious body the elements of several different choirs. The Scotch as well as the English Churches were represented, and the nationality of the able director gave the choir a still more cosmopolitan character. And they all seem to have worked with a will and a perseverance that do them credit, and which lead us to hope that we have not yet seen the last of their labours. There were, we believe, about eighty voices in the choir (nearly half of the choristers being

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS, &c., FOR CHINA.—The s. s. *Ellora*, Captain Murray, will sail to-day for China, with 1,021 chests of Malwa opium, 111 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Messrs. F. Lobo, V. Pereira, and S. Lalljee.

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 83,77,546, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 19,01,126; of the total, 77 lakhs belonged to the Currency Department.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution, Sonapore, will be held on Friday next, the Bishop of Bombay presiding. His Lordship will preach in aid of the school funds on Sunday the 14th in Trinity Church.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—Mr. O'Leary, at the Small Cause Court, yesterday, gave a verdict in favour of Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche, & Co., and against Gangjee Coorjee, for Rs. 1,000, with costs, being the amount of a promissory note passed by defendant to plaintiffs on the 7th July 1868.

PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—The Judges of the High Court have appointed a committee of the following gentlemen to conduct the examination of candidates for the office of pleader in the Mofussil courts:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs; Mr. Khunderao Chimunrao, Deputy Registrar High Court; and Mr. Syed Hoossein E Medina, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Surat.

PASSENGERS FOR THE MALABAR COAST, CALCUTTA, &c.—The s. s. *Cashmere*, Captain Dickinson, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast, Cochin, and Calcutta, with the following passengers:—For Carwar—Surgeon Major Brown. For Calicut or Beypore—Mr. A. M. Shaw, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Clementson, Captain Davidson, R.A., and Captain and Mrs. Robinson. For Calcutta—Colonel Warden. For Cochin—Mr. G. A. Yestow. For Calicut—A Sub-conductor, wife and three children.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Morgue, Camatcepoora, touching the death of Kedaree Succaram, a labourer. Deceased and two others were resting on the previous night close to a heap of iron girders at Carnac Bunder. The girders came down and two of the men were severely injured, and deceased was taken out dead. The jury came to the conclusion that the death has been accidental.

THE CURRENCY.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 31st January, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 22nd idem:—

		31st Jan.	22nd Jan.
Rs.	10 Note	Rs. 23,08,330	Rs. 23,84,790
Rs.	20 ,,	Rs. 14,41,660	Rs. 15,02,360
Rs.	50 ,,	Rs. 20,31,150	Rs. 21,23,250
Rs.	100 ,,	Rs. 48,37,800	Rs. 49,85,700
Rs.	500 ,,	Rs. 16,10,500	Rs. 16,68,500
Rs.	1,000 ,,	Rs. 2,95,45,000	Rs. 2,83,09,000
	Total...	Rs. 4,17,74,500	Rs. 4,09,73,600

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening:—

March	.....	.....
Overture	....Stradella	....Flotow.
Quadrille	....Vive Paris	....Tenney.
Selection	....Oberto	....Verdi.
Waltzes	....Passion Flower	....Coote.
Galop	....Prince Imperial	....Coote.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF BOMBAY.—In noticing some photographs taken by Messrs. Saché and Murray a week or two ago, we stated that that firm, the partners in which had just arrived from Calcutta, were about to take photographs of Bombay and its vicinity. Messrs. Saché and Murray have been successful in taking some excellent views from different points in Bombay, Elephanta, &c. The points from which the views are taken have been well selected, so that the pictures are exceedingly interesting, and we may add that the photographs are clearly printed and beautifully finished.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.—We are asked to direct the attention of the Catholics of Bombay, to an advertisement convening a meeting to be held this evening at the parochial hall of the Cathedral of N. S. da Gloria at Mazagon, for the purpose of adopting an address to His Grace. Those desirous of testifying to him their respect and gratitude are requested to attend. We are informed that the meeting held on the 1st instant was dissolved by the chairman without any formal resolution being passed, and that as a wedding which occurred the same evening prevented many from attending who would otherwise have been there it has been thought desirable to call another meeting.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the library of the Grant Medical College on Saturday the 6th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following will be brought forward:—

Surgeon Partridge will read notes on a case of Subacute Retinitis with effusion.

The Secretary will read a paper on Hysteria treated with Belladonna by Mr. Blaney.

Surgeon Sylvester will read particulars of a case of successful extraction of Cataract from the Fundus of the Eye after depression, by a Hakim.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at the Morgue, Camatcepoora, concerning the death of Soorba Dadhooree, a pointsman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. It appears that on the afternoon of Wednesday, about four o'clock, deceased was standing with a signal in his hand, about sixty paces from his point, at his post at Chinch Bunder. Carriages were being shunted from a siding on to the main line, and when taken to the line they were moved backwards. Deceased, who was on the line at the time, was knocked down and run over by a carriage. He had been standing with his back to the carriages, looking for the down train, then expected. The whistle had been blown, but being deaf by age he could not hear anything. He died almost immediately. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

INSOLVENTS.—The undermentioned persons among others have presented petitions to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Mungneeram Cuboojee, a broker.
Cullianjee Shamjee, a broker.
Wituldass Nurseydass, a broker.
Dewjee Poonsey, lately traded as a dealer in piece goods in partnership with Natha Jadhowjee, under the name and firm of Natha Jadowjee & Co.
Baldew Mohunram, a broker.
Cursetjee Byramjee, lately a dealer in piece goods.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 2nd February, was 345, being a increase of 12 as compared with the preceding week, 23 less than the total of the week ending 4th February 1868, and 63 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 63 birth, were reported.

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city:—

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accident & Violence.	Unknown Causes.	Total, exclusive of still-born.	Total deaths of children in the year with still-born.
Colaba	19,161	1		3	2				6	...
Fort, Southo.	2,455									
Fort, Northern	39,278	1	1		1	1			4	...
Esplanade	7,869	1	1		5	3	1		10	...
Market	75,302	2	3		5	12	1		19	10
Mandvee	41,152	3		1	7	10			22	15
Chuckla	41,427	6			12	12			30	13
Oomberkharee	63,	2	2	1	4	8			16	1
Dongree	69,25				4	10			15	1
Dhobeetalao	71,730	1				4			5	
Phunnuswaree	22,52									
Bhaideshwar	50,282									
Kharatalao	23,454									
Koombarwara	23,085									
Ghetwaree	29,177									
Girgaum	31,502									
Chaupatee	6,188									
Walkeshwar	10,09									
Mahalaxmee	9,14									
Mazagon	21,784	1			3	3			7	...
Tarwaree	9,462	2			1				3	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	1	3	2	17	11			36	...
Parel	10,092	1			2	2			5	1
Sewree	5,042									
Sion	12,078		1		1	3			5	...
Mahim	19,456	1		1	2	1			5	1
Worlee	10,211				2				2	1
Harbour	32,582	1			3	2			6	...
Non-Resident and Unknown		2	1		3	7	2	15		
Bombay	816,562	31	23	10	101	154	4	2	345	63
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		35	14	6	228	118	6	1	408	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Boodhist—Jain, &c	19	Jew	318
Brahmin	9	Native-Christian	18
Lingaet	2	Indo-European	...
Bhatia	3	European	22
Hindoo of other Caste	170	Negro-African	1
Hindoo out-caste	18	Chinese	1
Mussulman	77	Other & Unknown Races	1
Parsee	29		
	318	All Races	345

Total of the corresponding week in the preceding year, week ending 4th February 1868 368

TOWN DUES BILL.

AN amended list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Legislative Council 1869, to be held to-day, was issued yesterday, containing besides the business formerly intimated, a notice that the Bill for the levy of Town Dues would come on for consideration in detail after the first reading of the Bill for Taxing Trades and Professions in Bombay for Municipal purposes.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES, 1869.

President—Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I. *Stewards*—General W. K. Babington; Colonel D. Gaye, R.A.; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.; Major J. A. M. Macdonald; Major F. W. Lukin; Lieutenant Bruce Seton, R.E.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

The meeting was inaugurated by a capital afternoon's racing. The verandah of the Byculla Club was quite filled by a gay assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom was His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. The grand stand was well filled for the first day, and the course was bordered by the usual miscellaneous crowd which assembles yearly at the race meeting. A pleasant fresh breeze from the sea kept down the temperature, but prevented the music discoursed by the Governor's Band from being heard at the Club stand. The course was in fair condition for running.

FIRST RACE.—"The Dealers' Plate."—Rupees 900 given by the following dealers:—Mr. Ali Abdoola Rs. 300, Mr. Nowrojee Bazonjee Fakeerajee Rs. 300, Mr. Jamasjee Cowasjee Rs. 300. Entrance 20 G. M., H. F., and 5 G. M. forfeit if declared by the 1st of January 1869. 2 miles. Weight for age. For all Arabs imported after 1st September 1867, and purchased directly from the stables of the givers. The second horse to save the stakes. To close and name on the 1st May 1868. Horses imported after the 1st September 1868 to be allowed to enter until 1st December.

Owners	Horses	st. lbs.	Riders
Mr. Field's	b. a. h. Secundor	8 5	Hackney. 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	c. a. h. Sunjer	8 12	Syed. 2

Secundor led at the start, and kept the lead by about three lengths till half the race, when he left his competitor some way behind. Sunjer afterwards picked up a bit, but could not gain the running, and Mr. Field's horse won easy. First mile was run in 1m. 59s., and the total distance in 4 minutes.

SECOND RACE.—"The Forbes' Stakes."—Rupees 750 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. each, H. F. For all horses. Weight for age. 2 miles. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To close and name on the 1st May 1868, but horses may be allowed to enter until 1st September at 40 G. M., and 20 G. M. forfeit, or until the 1st January at 60 G. M., and 30 G. M. forfeit.

		st. lbs.	
The Pilgrims'	b. aus. g. Melbourne	8 9	Tingey. 1
Mr. Field's	b. aus. h. Budelight	9 5	Hackney. 2

A fair start, Melbourne leading, and Budelight keeping well up. On reaching the stacks on the second round, Budelight broke down, and Melbourne came in at an easy canter.

THIRD RACE.—"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all Maiden Galloways, Weight for age and inches. R. C. Entrance 1st May 5 G.M., 1st September 10 G.M., 1st January 15 G.M. With a Sweepstakes of 5 G.M. for all Galloways declared to start.

		st. lbs.	oz.
Mr. Abdool Rahman's	g. a. g. Nadur	8 13	0 J. Brewtey. 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g. a. g. Syed Ahmed	8 7	13 W. Brewtey. 2
Mr. Field's	g. a. g. Eclipse	8 3	6 Hackney. 3
Major Crealie's	c. a. g. Whitefoot	8 13	2 Emaum.

A well contested race. At the start the favourite Eclipse led, Whitefoot keeping well up, and the other two struggling for the third place. On coming into the straight there was a gallant race, and Nadur, whose strength had been husbanded, was well worked by his jockey, and came in first by a length. Time—3 m. 1 sec.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Club Stakes."—Rs. 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 15 G.M. For all Arabs and country-bred horses. 8 st. 7 lbs. 1 mile. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. To close and name the day before the Race.

		st. lbs.	
Ally Asker's	g. a. h. Grandmaster	8 7	Mr. R. 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g. a. h. Kusro	8 7	W. Brewtey. 2
Mr. Abdool Rahman's	g. a. h. Grey Beard	8 2	J. Brewtey. 3

For the first quarter of a mile the horses kept well together; but at the first quarter of a mile Grandmaster led and kept the running all the way, coming in handsomely in 1 m. 55 sec.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Hack Stakes."—Rs. 200 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for *bona fide* hacks. ¼ mile. 10 st. 7 lbs. Gentlemen riders. To close and name the day before the race.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Humfrey's	b. aus. g. Benedict	11 4	Owner.	1
Mr. Jones'	a. h. Antalo	10 7	Owner.	2
Mr. M.'s	g. a. h. Charlie	10 7	Capt. Stack.	3
Lieut. Luckhardt's	g. a. h. Grey Leg	10 7	Mr. Seton.	4
Mr. Nowrojee Kessorjee's	b. a. h. Denmark	10 7	Mr. Walker.	5
Mr. Williams'	g. a. h. Prince Alfred	10 7		6

Time—56 sec.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS, 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

CHARGE OF POISONING CHILDREN.

SOMA BHARTEE DURYA BHARTEE was placed at the bar on a charge of murder by administering poison to a child.

The Advocate General and Mr. Scoble appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Farran for the defence.

The Advocate General in opening the case said that he should endeavour to prove a carefully planned and deliberate attempt to destroy life by administering poison to four children which resulted in the death of one child that day and one next morning, whilst the others survived. The circumstances were that a Hindoo religious mendicant and his wife Jumnee resided at Cammatecpoora and some quarrels had arisen between them and the prisoner and his wife, who resided near them. The charge was that the prisoner had endeavoured to destroy the life of Jumnee's children, and the only motive the prosecution could suggest was that he had had these quarrels. At about noon of Saturday the 19th December, the prisoner was seen pounding something like arsenic in a mortar, and when his stepdaughter asked him what it was, he told her never to mind. Prisoner wrapped the powder in a paper, put it in his pocket and went out. He then went out that afternoon and had some conversation with a man named Bholageer, who had come to Bombay only a few weeks before. He said that a Hindoo was distributing alms at the temple and if he would dress like a Mahratta he would give him four pice. They agreed on this and both went to Ram's temple near the late Mr. Juggomath Sunkersett's house. Some time after they arrived there Jumnee came to the temple with the four children. Prisoner and his companion were walking about for some time, the former having his head wrapped up as if to avoid detection, and the prisoner then pointed to the woman and said that she was his mother and that the children were his and so got into conversation with sweetmeats. Bholageer having no reason to suppose that there was anything wrong gave some pice to beggars as requested by the prisoner and then gave some sweetmeats to the four children which prisoner handed to him. The children who were playing about at the time all took of the sweetmeats and ate them. They were then almost immediately seized with vomiting, and one of them, Sheevee, a little girl, died that night, and Gunputgeer a young boy, on the next morning. The other two children recovered, and they were now to enquire into the death of Sheevee, and he could not see anything to remove from the case the aggravation of a most deliberate murder.

A great number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution and some of the depositions were read at the request of the counsel for the defence.

Mr. Farran then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. In speaking of the evidence he laid great weight on the character of the witnesses. They were Gossains (professional beggars) who got alms under some pretence of religion; and as their life was thus one of imposition he contended that the jury could not believe them when they come as witnesses in such a case as the present. Then another fact that must reduce the evidence of the mother of the children was, that she had varied her statements so much, and in fact adhered to nothing but the identification of Bholageer. The learned counsel thought that the jury could not place reliance on the evidence of this woman, but that they would rather believe that this woman had known Bholageer before and got the case made up with him as against the prisoner. If they believed Bholageer's evidence in its length and breadth there could be no doubt of the poisoning, but he submitted that that was a most improbable story: and after pointing out the improbabilities in that evidence the learned gentleman suggested that it was more likely the woman and man had made up a plot to commit even a worse crime than that with which they charged the prisoner.

After His Lordship had summed up, the jury retired for consultation at 6 P.M, and returned into Court after an hour for instructions. Ultimately they returned at eight o'clock with a verdict, finding the prisoner guilty of administering poison with intent to cause hurt.

His Lordship thereupon sentenced the accused to ten years' transportation.

The Court rose at 8-10 P.M.

BED AND BOARD ON RAIL.—The *Republican* says:—"The present week has seen fully initiated a new and marked era in railway annals, the introduction of the Pullman dining cars on the Chicago and St. Louis route. It is that energetic and wide-awake management that earliest co-operated with the creation and introduction of the Pullman's palace system, and they were the first to realise among our American roads the full perfection of a sleeping car. After careful investigation, they have now adopted the dining car as the twin feature to the same, so that hereafter passengers between Chicago and Pro[illegible] will both lodge and feed while speeding forward St. Louis [illegible] way. This shortens the running between St. Louis about [illegible] minutes. It gives the passenger a freedom from the [illegible] and penalties of wayside feeding places. He can eat [illegible] leaving, but will reserve himself something to eat befo[illegible] last such a time as he can leisurely and his gastric forces ag[illegible] talk his seat at the elegant table and dine in a sixteen-wheeled restaurant parlour at thirty miles an hour. The new line went into operation on Monday, and consists of the splendid new cars—Southern, the Tremont, and the saloons have will rent 24 passengers on either side of the cuisine department, which occupies the centre of the car. Thus 48 diners may be busy at one time. The car is to run in the centre of the train, and is open at all hours, but I also so-how what railroading has come to the entire, jus[illegible] with a bill of fare that enables these cars to amply justify their names in the su[illegible]stantial reproduction of our best hotel tables, and which we reluctantly forbear presenting in detail, and which we already owe in the prairies. The travelling public are al[illegible]ady out praises of the new system, which is certain to be a favourite on all through roads."

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, February 4)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Extract (paragraph 4) of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, dated 24th November 1868, is published for general information:—

"Assistant Surgeon A. Barrie, M.D., of your establishment, has been allowed to change the spelling of his surname from "Barrie" to "Barry."

The grant of free rations to followers at Aden is extended to those whose salaries amount to Rs. 15 per month and under.

Surgeon Major F. Broughton, Presidency Surgeon, 3rd District, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1851.

The Government of India has sanctioned the undermentioned articles being allowed at the expense of the State to the mounted troops in India:—Scissors, Water Sponges, Spurs and Turn-Screws.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonels from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Hugh George Robison, 31st January 1869.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Cornwall Oswald Maude, and Major James Edward Westropp, 1st February 1869.

The undermentioned Medical Officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeons from the date specified, under the provisions of paragraph 23 of General Order by the Government of India, No 1060, dated 23rd December 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Assistant Surgeon James Lalor, A.B., and Assistant Surgeon Rustomjee Byramjee, M.D., 29 h January 1869.

The name of the undermentioned Officer, who retired from the Service, under the Annuity Scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Colonel, Retired List) Charles George Grahame Munro, died 11th December 1868.

The Belgaum Brigade Order, dated 27th January 1869, directing Captain Kettlewell, Staff Corps, to perform the duties of Brigade Major, Belgaum, vice Major Plomer, proceeding on leave, is confirmed.

Major James Black, of the Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 29th January 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of Ensign D. W. K. Barr, Wing Subaltern Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lieutenant Colonel E Waddington, Staff Corp, Second in Command 23rd Regiment N. I.

Captain S. Remington, Staff Corps.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel M. S. Green, C.B., Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, under Rule 11th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Under a recent decision of the Government of India, it has been ruled that Regimental Medical charges are not considered appointments in the sense of Clauses 2, 7, 13, and 15 of Government General Order No. 1064 of 1863, and consequently Medical Officers holding such charges have no claim to any portion of the allowance attached thereto when absent on furlough to Europe, nor any lien on the appointment after departure from India. Medical Officers, like all others holding staff appointments other than Regimental, who may accept the Furlough Rules of 1868, and who are holding appointments, will continue to hold them on furlough under the provisions of the Order above referred to.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, returned on the 17th January from the privilege leave granted to him in Government Notification of 3rd September last, to resume his duties in the High Court.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell assumed charge of his duties as Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Departments, and Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, on the 28th January, after office hours.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Sudashew, Sudder Ameen of Sholapoor, was in charge of the current duties of the Senior Assistant Judge of Sholapoor from 1st to 9th and 15th to 23rd October last.

Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damother and Mr. J. L. Warden respectively delivered over and received charge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmednuggur on the 27th January, after office hours.

Azum Amratram Chinta Manishanker, Acting Mamlutdar of Dholka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Captain T. E. A. Hall, Acting Brigade Major at Deesa, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the Deesa Cantonment.

Rao Bahadoor Junardhun Wassoodewjee, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, is allowed an extension for two weeks of the leave granted to him in Government Notification dated the 24th December last.

Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damother to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, during the absence of Rao Bahadoor Junardhun Wassoodewjee, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. A. C. Watt, appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Poona, is also appointed to act as Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Surgeon Major C. G. Wiehe, Inspector General of Prisons, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months under Section 19, Chapter II. of the New Furlough Rules for Covenanted Civil Servants.

Lieutenant C. Hay, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Tanna District, has passed an examination in the Marathi language to the test prescribed in Government Notification on 12th August 1863

Mr. J. G. White, appointed to act as Collector of Surat, is also appointed to act as Magistrate of the Surat District.

Azum Ganesh Wishwanath, Acting Mamlutdar of Alibaug, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Tanna District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. G. White, Civil Service, having returned to the Presidency on the 17th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe for three years, granted to him from 14th March 1866, is cancelled.

Mr J. G. White to act as Collector of Surat during Mr. Hope's absence on leave.

Mr. S. H. McMillan, C.S., passed an examination in Gujarathi on the 1st instant.

Mr. A. S. Bulkley, Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade, Gujarat Revenue Survey, has been promoted to the First Grade, from the 1st January 1869.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed their Departmental Examinations according to the First and Second Standards on the dates against their names:—

First Standard.

Mr. E. J. Ebden, passed with credit on the 15th January 1869.

Mr. J. F. Fleet and Mr. J. L. Johnstone, passed on the 13th January 1869.

Mr. W. Porteous, passed on the 13th January 1869.

Mr. S. H. McMinn, passed on the 13th January 1869.

Mr. F. Birkbeck, passed on the 13th January 1869.

Second Standard.

Mr. A. Keyser, passed with credit on the 14th January 1869.

Mr. H. J. Parsons and Mr. A. D. Pollen, passed with credit on the 14th January 1869.

Mr. W. H. Crowe, passed on the 14th January 1869.

Mr. Pranklll Mathooradass, passed on the 13th January 1869.

Mr. G. W. Vidal, passed on the 14th January 1869.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign the Service from the 14th November last.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed, by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.

Mr. J. King, one month, on private affairs, without pay.
Mr. G. W. Anderson, six months, on sick certificate.
Mr. E. P. Down, three months, on sick certificate.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. F. T. Willaume, six months, on sick certificate.
Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, six months, on private affairs, without pay.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties:—

Mr. J. King on 3rd January 1869, Overland.
Mr. J. G. White, on 27th December 1868, via Marseilles.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. M. Thompson, Assistant Engineer First Grade, has passed an examination in the Sindee language, as prescribed in the Public Works Code.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend W. Maule, Chaplain of Colaba, has been granted two months' privilege leave from the date of his quitting his station.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. J. E. C. Pryce to be Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, made under date 25th March 1868, is antedated to 8th November 1867. But this will not entitle Mr. Pryce to salary as Master Attendant and Conservator from an earlier date than due to the original appointment, and will not entitle him to count any additional period as effective service for pension.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

Where as by a Proclamation dated the 5th of January 1869, to have effect from the 1st of February 1869, the Government of Bombay has made certain alterations in the number and respective limits of the Zillahs, or Judicial Districts, established under the Presidency of Bombay, the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Rao Saheb Dajee Govind Goopty, Sudder Amin in the Konkun District, to be Sudder Amin in the Ratnagiri District.

Rao Saheb Shriniwasrao Krishn, Sudder Amin in the Kulladghi District, to be Sudder Amin in the Belgaum District.

Azum Mookoondrao Bhasker, Moonsiff in the Konkun District, to be Moonsiff in the Tanna District.

Azum Madhavrao Bapoojee Palekur, Moonsiff in the Konkun District, to be Moonsiff in the Tanna District.

Mr. T. Taylor, Moonsiff in the Konkun District, to be Moonsiff in the Tanna District.

Azum Shrishir Narayan, Moonsiff in the Konkun District, to be Moonsiff in the Tanna District.

Azum Achoot Juggonnath, Moonsiff in the Konkun District, to be Moonsiff in the Tanna District.

Azum Madhavrao Shashgir, Moonsiff in the Konkun District, to be Moonsiff in the Tanna District.

Azum Narayan Balkrishna, Acting Moonsiff in the Konkun District, to be Acting Moonsiff in the Tanna District.

Azum Anundrao Rajaram, Moonsiff in the Konkun District, to be Moonsiff in the Tanna District.

Rao Saheb Sukkaram Krishnshet, Moonsiff in the Konkun District, to be Moonsiff in the Tanna District.

Azum Raghoonath Gunesh Kharkur, Moonsiff in the Konkun District, to be Moonsiff in the Ratnagiri District.

Azum Abajee Bahgorao Raje, Moonsiff in the Konkun District, to be Moonsiff in the Ratnagiri District.

Azum Raghoo Narayan, Moonsiff in the Konkun District, to be Moonsiff in the Ratnagiri District.

Azum Amrit Shriput, Moonsiff in the Konkun District, to be Moonsiff in the Ratnagiri District.

Azum Babaji Luxmon, Moonsiff in the Kulladghi District, to be Moonsiff in the Belgaum District.

Azum Shivrao Ramchunder, Moonsiff in the Kulladghi District, to be Moonsiff in the Belgaum District.

Azum Dayaram Myaram, Moonsiff in the Dharwar District, to be Moonsiff in the Belgaum District.

Azum Krishnarao Pandooring, Moonsiff in the Dharwar District, to be Moonsiff in the Belgaum District.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Mr. R. Gompertz has been appointed Local Fund Engineer in the Sukkarpoor Collectorate, from the 26th October 1868.

Captain W. A. Gillespie and Major L. D'A. Dunsterville respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpoor on Sunday, the 17th January.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon T. Miller and Assistant Surgeon J. Gordon respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Superintendent of Vaccination, Central Circle, on the 26th January 1869, before Office hours

Honorary Sub-Assistant Surgeon A. Summers, in Medical charge of Nassick, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, from 1st February to 31st March 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Heard Quarters, Calcutta, 20th January 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Captain G. C. Thomson, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Jenkins, on furlough. Dated 11th January 1869.

Captain R. B. Hill, late 60th Native Infantry, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Thomson. Dated 11th January 1869.

Major Bengal Cavalry.—Major F. W. Graham, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Richardson, on furlough. Dated 11th January 1869.

Major B. W. Ryall, officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Graham. Dated 11th January 1869.

Captain R. M. Jennings, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Ryall. Dated 11th January 1869.

Captain R. W. Sartorius, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Jennings. Dated 11th January 1869.

Lieutenant and Local Captain E. H. E. Kauntze, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Williams, on furlough. Dated 11th January 1869.

13th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant D. H Thompson, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Pennington, on furlough. Dated 11th January 1869.

Cornet S. D. Barrow, 19th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Thompson. Dated 11th January 1869.

18th Bengal Cavalry.—Cornet C. S. Hogge, 20th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Dickson. Dated 11th January 1869.

2nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel E. Oakes, officiating 2nd in Command, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Finch, who vacates on exceeding 24 months leave. Dated 11th January 1869.

Lieutenant G. N. Channer, from Quartermaster 35th Native Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Beeston. Dated 11th January 1869.

Lieutenant C. Egan, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Browne, transferred to the 14th Native Infantry. Dated 11th January 1869.

6th Native Infantry.—Captain J. C. Minto, 1st Wing Subaltern and officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Shaw, on furlough. Dated 11th January 1869.

Captain W. R. Martin, late 43rd Native Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Minto. Dated 11th January 1869.

8th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant D. J. Stewart, General List, Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Shoubridge, on furlough. Dated 11th January 1869.

15th Native Infantry.—Ensign H. Boileau, 41st Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Price, appointed to another situation. Dated 12th January 1869.

17th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Marquis, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant, vice Innes, who vacates on obtaining Colonel's allowances. Dated 11th January 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel F. G. Stainforth, Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command, vice Marquis. Dated 11th January 1869.

23rd Native Infantry.—Captain F. H. B. Marsh, General List, Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Forbes, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government. Dated 11th January 1869.

Lieutenant H. Pasmore, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Marsh, who vacates on promotion. Dated 11th January 1869.

28th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel F. V. R. Jervis, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, and vice Thompson, appointed officiating Commandant of the 43rd Native Infantry. Dated 11th January 1869.

43rd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel E. Thompson, from officiating 2nd in Command 28th Native Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, vice Cookson, on furlough. Dated 11th January 1869.

Captain F. H. Hood, Staff Corps, is posted to the 42nd Native Infantry, for duty, and directed to join.

FORT POLICE COURT.—4TH FEBRUARY.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—George Anderson, a seaman of the British ship *St. Abbs*, was charged with contempt and wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.—William Hannaford and Henry Smith, seamen of the ship *Robinson Crusoe*, were charged with refusing to do duty on board the ship on the 3rd instant. The Magistrate advised them to go on board, and on their expressing their willingness to do so, they were ordered to be sent on board.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—4TH FEB.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

OFFENCE ON THE RAILWAY.—Bapoojee Narayen and Nowrojee Rustomjee were charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance on the premises of the G

HINDOO FEMALE CELEBRITIES.

(Calcutta Review.)

THERE is a broad distinction between the ancient and modern Hindoo women, which is not often borne in mind in a consideration of the subject under review. Much that now aggravates the condition of females in Bengal, —early marriage, polygamy, widow-hood, suttecism, ignorance, and seclusion, is foreign to genuine Hindooism. These things were not only unknown to the ancient Hindoo, but are still not observed in many parts of India. In early days, Hindoo women went abroad, and appeared in public; they were allowed to be present at feasts, and entertainments, and public spectacles. The truth of this is confirmed by several instances in history, and is strongly borne out by the custom that is prevalent in Western India, where no seclusion of females is observed. "The Peishwa's consort," says Elphinstone, "used to walk to temples, and ride or go in an open palankeen through the streets with perfect publicity, and with a retinue becoming her rank." Scott Waring, in his History of the Mahrattas, mentions having seen the wife of Bajee Row "lungeing her horse before a crowd of spectators." To speak from personal experience, we have seen many Guzeratee and Mahratta ladies drive every evening in broughams and phætons at Bombay. There are properly no zenanas in the dwelling-houses of the Mahrattas; the apartments of the women immediately adjoin those of the men, and are generally separated by a single wall. The institutions of *Johar* and the *Zenana* arose from the necessity of preserving Hindoo women from Mahomedan violence and insult. Many instances of clever ladies, such as those to whom we shall have occasion to refer, attest the high culture of the female mind in ancient India. Under the auspices of the ancient Hindoo, a damsel waited three years after she had become marriageable, and then exercised the right of electing for herself a husband. Women were also permitted to choose husbands for themselves from a crowd of candidates for their hands. The Ramayana preserves a graphic account of the Swayambara of Sita. The account of the Swayambara of Draupadi forms an interesting episode in the Mahabharat. The choice of Aja by Indumati is another well-known instance upon record in Kalidas' Raghu. It was not unfrequently that a parent or guardian allowed the daughter to indicate the husband of her choice. According to Arrian, the practice of giving daughters to the victor in prescribed trial of force and skill, was common in ancient Hindoo life. Early marriage seems to be the rule among a people whose susceptibilities are early called forth by the climate in which they live. But seldom were any infant-marriages contracted by the ancestors of those who, in Bengal, now marry their girls scarcely weaned from their dolls. The damsels must have been adults who made choice of husbands for themselves. Devyani must have been of age to appreciate the instincts of love, when she sang verses to Kanju, and heard Kanju sing to her and relate to her famous stories of ancient times. Both Sita and Draupadi were in the prime of beauty whom Rama and Arjoona won those famous princesses. Rukmini communicated her love to Krishna by means of a *billet-doux*. Damayunti was grown of age when her father resolved to celebrate her Swayambara. Bilkya was a blooming daughter, and stood before her father covered with blushes to communicate her anxiety for marriage. Nor was polygamy ever known to the ancient Hindoos in the form of modern Koolinism. Mutual fidelity is strictly enjoined on a married pair; and from the few cases in which the husband may take a second wife, it may be inferred that, with those exceptions, he was not to have more than one wife. The only circumstance from which Hindoo women may justly be concluded to be miserable, is their being doomed to that dull, dreary, and life-long widowhood to which death is almost preferable. The marriage of widows seems to be discouraged, and not absolutely prohibited by Menu. He quotes the instance of a Rajah Vena, who authorized the practice during his administration. If there is no text to lend positive countenance to the question of the re-marriage of Hindoo widows, there is at the same time not the least mention of any thing in the code. Nothing was farther from the intention of Menu than his set rules, for the guidance of widows should, in the lapse of time, have the operative effect of tending to the introduction of a most diabolical custom. It is difficult now to ascertain the period at which the barbarous rite of *suttee* first came into practice, or the circumstances in which it originated. The earliest instance of *suttee* on record, is that mentioned by Aristobulus, who speaks of it as "an extraordinary local peculiarity in the kingdom of Taxila." Diodorus also describes an instance which occurred in the army of Eumenes, upwards of 300 years before Christ. The practice is ascribed by Diodorus to the degraded condition to which a woman who outlived her husband was condemned. Indeed, to quote a writer of our day, "*suttee* appears to have sprung from some of the vilest feelings of our human nature. It began in selfishness; it was supported by falsehood; and it ended in cruelty, such as might give delight to fiends". . . .

The Hindoos have taken little care to preserve the memory of their famous women by transmitting their names to posterity. The female names that are held in the highest esteem and popularity are those of Ahulya, Tara, Mandadari, Sita, Kunti, and Draupadi. These six women are regarded as the most illustrious in the history of the Hindoo female sex. But there are many others equally entitled to have their names registered on the rolls of fame. As yet no Hindoo writer has undertaken the pleasing task of doing justice to the eminent females of his nation. Biography is a species of writing of which no specimen is extant in the Hindoo literature. The author of the little book* mentioned first in the list that heads this article, is the only man who has made any attempt of the kind. In his *Nabonari*, or the Nine Women, he has added three more names to those commonly remembered by the nation. . . . .

The earliest Hindoo female of celebrity is *Ahulya*. Little more has been recorded of her than that she was a Brahminee by birth, who had become the wife of Gotama, a Rishi of great learning and sanctity. The name of Ahulya recalls to mind the highest female graces and loveliness of person. Her beauty was of that description which could

> "Raise a mortal to the skies,
> Or bring an angel down."

It is said to have tempted Indra to quit his heaven, and become a guest at her abode in the guise of her husband during his absence. On discovery of her slip, Gotama cursed her into becoming a rock until Rama should restore her to her natural form. Indra was punished for his *lorinon*, by having his whole body covered with disgusting marks which afterwards turned into eyes. The reader may trace in this account the Greek myth of Argus, adopted by the Brahmins with a modification. He may receive it as based upon an authentic tradition now lost to the world. The story has a lesson and a warning against infidelity to a husband. Though Ahulya may have belonged to those olden heroic times in which Jupiter is represented to have played pranks with a Leda and Europa, still society appears to have become sufficiently refined in feeling not to tolerate a scandal, and allow a woman to go unpunished for the loss of her honour. . . . .

Tara, Mandadari, and *Sita*, were contemporaries, and they form the three great female characters of the Ramayana. They were all of high birth and station in life, but Tara may be considered to have the precedence in point of time. This princess had a name, which is a great favourite with modern Hindoo ladies. Her parentage is unknown, but she seems to have been a Tamulian princess who had offered her hand to Rajah Balli, of Mahabillipoor in the Carnatic. The Ramayana bears ample testimony to her beauty, qualifications, and accomplishments. Rajah Balli fell in contest with Rama. It does not appear that he had a seraglio of women to mourn his death and untimely end. The single Rani in his royal household was to have come accompanied by her maidens to the field of battle, to weep over his fall, and perform the last obsequies. On the death of Balli, his younger brother Sugriva was made Rajah by the victor, in fulfilment of a vow of friendship made to that Tamulian prince. Sugriva did not only succeed to the throne of his brother, but also to the hand of the beautiful Tara, whom he married in accordance with a custom which yet prevails in Orissa, which requires a man to marry the wife of his deceased elder brother. He had always cherished in secret a great passion for that lady, and, having now gained possession of her, he made her happy by every proof of devotion. This succinct and meagre account is all that we have of Tara.

Mundadari was another Tamulian princess, the consort of Ravana, the famous king of Lunka, or Ceylon. The poet represents her to have been a woman of great personal charms; but she possessed in a high degree those qualities and virtues which are prized by men of sense and sobriety in a female companion, and which exercised considerable influence over the proudest and most powerful of the Indian monarchs of that day. The large seraglio of many thousand females which that prince is represented to have possessed, is purely an interpolation of a later age, introduced to magnify the greatness with which oriental potentates invested a sensualist who indulged in a plurality of wives. But, admitting the seraglio to have been a fact, Mundadari held in it the rank of first and most favoured Rani, who had borne to her husband many noble and heroic sons. The mighty Ravana having snatched away Sita by stratagem and force, had placed her in strict confinement at Asokabun. Often did Mundadari plead the cause of the unhappy Sita before her husband, and appeal to his sentiments of compassion to induce him to relent. A woman is moved to pity by the misery of a woman; and to take an interest in her behalf is a humanity which she owes to her sex. But in vain were her expostulations with the inexorable Ravana, who could not be dissuaded from persecuting Sita into yielding to his unlawful passion.

It is to the genius of Mundadari that the world owes the invention of the celebrated game of chess, which has amused generation after generation, and spread to every civilized part of the globe. The story is, that her husband being very much addicted to war, she taxed her ingenuity to devise the game, and beguiled her lord with manœuvres and tactics in a mock-battle upon the chess-board. The invention is claimed by many nations, but Sir William Jones ascribes it to the Hindoos, and the Hindoo ascribe it to Mundadari. In Sanscrit the game is called *Chaturanga*, of which the present name *Shatranj* is evidently a corruption. There are references to the game of chess in the Bhavishya-Pooran, and in Raghu Nandan's Institutes of the Hindoo Religion. The word *Chaturanga* signifies the four divisions of an army,—the chariots, the elephants, the cavalry, and the infantry,—in the skilful march of which on the wooden battle-field, consists the interest of this royal game. It has undergone slight alterations by the substitution of the boat† for the chariot. Sir William Jones taxes "the intermixture of ships with horses, elephants, and infantry, on a plain, as an absurdity not to be defended." But the boat certainly refers to the *navy* which constituted, in a later age, a principal element in the defence of country. The game, in its original state, represented the mode of warfare that prevailed amongst the ancient Hindoos. It may not be out of place to mention here, that the game of *Mongol-Patan* is another military pastime, which has been invented by the women of Bengal to kill their *ennui*, and which originated at the time when the Moguls undertook the conquest of their country from the Patans.

Mundadari survived the death of her husband and sons, and lived as a Dowager-Rani under the protection of Bibishun, on whom Rama conferred the throne of Ceylon for the assistance rendered to him in the conquest of that island.

No Hindoo female is held in such high celebrity as *Sita*, the wife of Rama, and the heroine of Valmiki. Her high birth and position, her extraordinary beauty and amiable qualities, her romantic adventures and numerous misfortunes, have endeared her memory to Hindoos of all classes and sects. By the Bramists, or those who worship the incarnation of Rama, she is revered as much as is the Virgin Mary by the Catholics. The father of Sita was Janaka, Rajah of ancient Mithila, or modern Tirhoot. The princess was the only child that adorned his royal household, and was nurtured with more than the usual care and fondness of a parent. Her grace and loveliness of form, the young Sita matured out an equal in her age. Her external charms were further recommended by an affable disposition, polite manners, and a dignified character. None but the brave deserve the fair; and her father bound himself by a solemn vow to bestow her in marriage upon the man who succeeded in bending a certain ponderous bow. This was nothing extraordinary or singular in an age when valour was esteemed the highest of qualifications, and when the Kshatrya Chiefstains and Rajahs of ancient India disposed of their daughters as Princes to those who were pre-eminently distinguished by that qualification. The bow, also, was not a supernatural bow, but a common instrument employed in the warfare of that age. There is some truth in the account of the enormous size of Janaki's bow. The large Indian bow of those days, which was drawn with the assistance of the feet, and shot an arrow six feet long, has been particularly described by Arrian. One may see the counterpart of that bow, now in use amongst some of the hill-tribes of India. The reputation of Sita's beauty, coupled with the report of her father's vow, spread through all ancient Aryavata. To win the hand of the sole daughter and heir of Janaka's rich house, there came many princes from far and near; but, failing to bend the bow, they all went away, covered with shame. The venture was at last made by Rama, who was then in the vigour of his youth, and an adept in archery. He not only lifted and bent the bow of Ulysses, but broke it in twain to the admiration of all the spectators. The vow had been more than fulfilled; and the reward of Rama's extraordinary valour and skill was the hand of the extraordinary beauty of the age. On the nuptials being over, Sita proceeded with her husband to Ayoodhya, the capital of Rajah Dasaratha. In a little time, the insinuation of a favourite wife prevailed upon that monarch to doom Rama to banishment for fifteen years. The young prince set forth for the forests, accompanied by Sita and his step-brother Luchmun. They departed from Ayoodhya to Allahabad, and crossing the Jumna at the Duria-ghaut, proceeded towards the Vyndhian Mountains. Wandering hither and thither for several months, they at length retired to the forest of Punchobuttee, near the source of the Godavery, and there took up their abode to work out the term of their exile. In the meantime, the grief and anguish of Dasaratha, on discovery of his error, brought down his gray hairs to the grave. To fill the vacant throne, Bharata waited upon his exiled brother with a deputation. But Rama steadily refused to accept the invitation till the expiration of the period of his banishment. In the wild mountain scenery and romantic forests of Punchobuttee, of which an idea may now be formed by the traveller who scales the heights of the Thull Ghaut Pass across which he is carried by the rail to Bombay, did Rama with his wife and brother, continue to perform the penances imposed upon them by their father. They lived by the chase, and upon the herbs and fruits of the forest. The care, vigilance, and tenderness, with which Rama and Luchmun watched the lovely Sita and consoled her under the privations of exile, afford a remarkable proof of the affection with which the Hindoos treat their females. They never left her alone to go forth to the chase, but hunted upon alternate days one of them always keeping watch at their abode for the protection of Sita. It happened one day that certain cries of distress, proceeding from the quarter in which Rama had gone out to hunt, drew away Luchmun from his accustomed guard with Sita. Ravana, taking advantage of their absence, carried off Sita by force to Ceylon. There he kept her in strict seclusion, and constantly plied her with importunities in the hope of prevailing upon her to yield to his desires; but they all proved fruitless against her rigid and inflexible virtue. Missing her on his return home Rama became disconsolate at the loss of his beloved spouse, and wandered in distress to discover her whereabouts. He then became aware of her having been carried off by the king of Ceylon. To attempt her rescue, he formed an alliance with Sugriva, the brother of Rajah Balli, and the king of the ancient Carnatic. The two monarchs prepared for war with the ravisher. Hanuman, chief minister of Sugriva, and generalissimo of the Tamulian forces, went as ambassador to Ceylon to demand the stolen beauty. But the proud monarch of that island paid no heed to his mission. Delivering a consoling message from Rama to Sita, Hanuman returned back to Rama to prepare for crossing the Setbunder with an army to Ceylon. The fearful battles described by the poet to have been fought on the occasion, certainly eclipse those of Homer's heroes. Ravana at length encountered Rama in fierce single combat, and was slain. The latter made his triumphant entry into Lunka, and recovering his beloved Sita, retraced his way from that island. But to prove her untained innocence during her abduction, Sita had to submit to the ordeal of fire. This was in accordance with the practice of those primitive times when a high value was set upon the chastity of women, and its violation was punished by the accused having to walk barefoot over glowing coals or over red-hot plates of iron. On Sita coming out unscathed and unhurt by the fiery ordeal, the whole party returned to Ayodhya, where Rama assumed the reins of government, and commenced his beneficent rule. He now lived in great felicity with his consort, who was endeared to him as much by the grace and beauty of her person, as by her meek disposition and amiable accomplishments. The picture of each heart being filled with boundless affection, drawn both by Valmiki and Bhavavuti, has certainly a foundation in truth, and it is worthy of notice, inasmuch as it affords a striking illustration of Hindoo delicacy towards females. To crown the joy of Rama, Sita soon proved herself to be in an interesting condition. The woman who is about to be a mother meets with great care and attention in a Hindoo household. The Dowager Ranis of Dasaratha, and the brothers and sisters of Rama, all now expressed their tender solicitude for Sita. The royal Purohita, or chaplain, uttered many prayers for her welfare. Rama often retired to the apartments of his queen to cheer her with his endearments and caresses; the finest paintings were encouraged to please her fancy. The sweetest music was procured to charm her ears. There was an invitation to witness the performance of a great religious ceremony at the hermitage of Risyasringha Muni upon the Curruckpoor Hills. The male and female inmates of the palace all went at that invitation, excepting Rama, who was forbidden to quit the side of his Rani in her present condition. But the pledge of affection with which they hoped to complete their happiness, soon proved to be its canker. The circumstance at which everybody rejoiced in the royal household, was viewed in a different light altogether by the outside public. The current of popular opinion ran very much against Sita, who was gravely suspected of having succumbed to the violence of Ravana. Her conduct at Lunka became the general topic of conversation in the community: it was discussed by all classes of people, and decided by a shrug of the shoulders. They particularly feared the consequence of a general corruption and infidelity of their wives from the bad precedent of Sita. The slander and defamation of his beloved Rani cut to the quick the feelings of Rama. But he was obliged to send her into banishment in deference to public opinion, and in the interest of public morality. In "helpless, hopeless, broken-to heart," the gentle Sita meekly resigned herself to the harshness of her destiny. Under the escort of Luchmun, she proceeded to the woods in which Valmiki had fixed his hermitage. This was neither on the banks of the Nerbudda in the Dhar country, nor at Bithoor upon the Ganges, but near Chitrakote, on the river Paisuni, fifty miles south-east of Banda. The spot is described by Tieffenthaler to be crowded with many temples and shrines in honour of Rama and Sita, and to be the resort of thousands of pilgrims. The banished Sita made her way to the hermitage, and found an asylum under its roof. There in due course of time, she brought forth twin boys, Lava and Kusha, and, tended by the poet's wife, passed a period of twelve years in sorrow and separation. On the occasion of Rama's Aswamedha, her sons accompanied Valmiki to Ayoodhya. Though clad in the humble guise of Brahmin boys, their noble demeanor soon revealed them to be princes of royal blood and descent. Their parentage established, the question of Sita's restoration was brought on the tapis. A royal escort was despatched to bring her to the assembly. Valmiki rose to plead her cause, and vindicate her from the unjust aspersions cast upon her honour and virtue. The assembled Rajahs unanimously gave their assent to her restoration. The principal citizens echoed the same opinion; but the rest of the assembly indicated their dissent by remaining silent with downcast eyes. Rama hesitated to take back his wife without the unanimous consent of his subjects. Valmiki then proposed a second trial of her innocence by fire. The cruel verdict of the populace had given a sufficient shock to the weak nerves and whitened form of Sita. The proposal of a second fiery ordeal, filled her mind with a prospect which she contemplated with dismay. All this while she had been standing, on the right of Valmiki; but unable any longer to control her feelings of shame and indignation, she changed color, and fell to the ground in a swoon. Many efforts were made to rally her, but without success. She did not recover her senses, and became a corpse in a few hours. Rama was inconsolable at her loss, and drowned himself in the Sarjoo, or modern Ghogra. It has been justly remarked by Pundit Iswara Chunder Bidyasagur, in his *Sitar Banobash* or the Exile of Sita, that another instance of a woman so highly born, so highly bred, and so eminent for virtues as Sita, and who at the same time bore her cruel reverses and misfortunes with such unbounded devotion, resignation, and love, is not to be found in the history of the female sex.

The next woman is *Sreemtole*, whose adventures form the theme of the exquisite drama of Kalidasa, or the Indian Shakespeare. Sacuntola was the daughter of a pious Rishi, named Kanwa, who lived in a sequestered spot upon the banks of the Mallini, a little stream near Hurdwar. His hermitage was situated in the very region of romance, amidst groves of pine and cedar, fir and cypress, with a profusion of cowslips, dandelions, and wild roses, that burst from the green carpet of nature. The spot has been visited by General Cunningham in the course of his archæological surveys, and has called forth similar sentiments to those of the poet:—"While the lotus floats on its waters, and while the *chakwa* calls its mate on its bank, so long will the Mallini live in the verse of Kalidasa." Kanwa had no other offspring, and brought up his only daughter with great care and affection. He gave her learning, and took pains to educate her in all that helps to form a female mind to delicacy and virtue. In time Sacuntola grew to be a blooming damsel, who spent much of her time in tending domestic animals, and rearing flowers and plants, occupations and amusement usual with a person of her sex and station in life. One day Rajah Dushyanta, on a hunting excursion, arrived by accident at the hermitage. Kanwa was absent from home on the occasion, and his daughter came to receive the stranger as a guest. The youthful maiden at once captivated his heart by her beauty and amiability. Sacuntola was likewise inflamed with a secret passion. The Rajah announced himself to be the sovereign of the country, and prevailed upon the damsel to accept him as her husband by a Gandharva marriage. This Gandharva marriage was simply a union prompted by mutual desire, and consummated without any form or ceremony. It prevailed amongst the ancient Gandharvas a tribe of mountaineers living near the Himalayahs, and was legalized by the Hindoo legislator to cover the scandal of the lawless amours of the ancient Kshatriyas. The king remained a few days with Sacuntola and then set out for his capital, leaving with her a ring as the pledge of his troth and promising to send for her without delay. In a little time, Sacuntola found herself to be with child, and accordingly proceeded to the court of her lord to demand the fulfilment of his promise. Her route lay along the course of the Mallini to Hastinapoor. Happening to bathe in a pool of that stream, she lost the ring of Dushyanta. In the absence of this evidence, the king pretended to forget his tender interview and engagement with Sacuntola. There was a time in the history of the Hindoos, when *Maharishis* or chieftains, united the priest and the warrior in one and the same individual. Then came a time when the fighters and conquerors did not care to act also as worshippers, and made over the duties of the latter to the Brahmins. The haughty Kshatriyas now looked down with disdain upon the mendicant Brahmins who lived upon their bounty. It was during such a time that Dushyanta flourished, and thought it an ignoble match to choose the daughter of an humble Brahminee for his consort. Upon being disowned by the king, the mother of Sacuntola came and carried her away to a jungle, where she brought forth a son, who was named Bharata. So extraordinary were the feats of this child, that, when a boy, he used to play with the whelps of lions, and set at nought the lioness that gave them suck. Meanwhile, the lost ring had been found by Dushyanta, and he heard of the exploits of Bharata. To satisfy his curiosity he came to the jungle, and acknowledging the young hero to be his son, made the mother his chief Rani. It is from Sacuntola's son, who became a mighty warrior, and conquered many regions of Hinoostan, that the Indian peninsula is called by the Hindoos Bharatversh.

HAIR-DYEING.

(Daily News.)

THE custom of hair-dyeing, against which so much has lately been written, has increased, is increasing, and will increase, for the simple reason that it is both easier and safer than formerly. It is a mistake to suppose that the artifice is readily detected. The people who dye clumsily are the people who are found out, but now-a-days the man or woman of ordinary worldly wisdom who wishes in this manner to act a falsehood may do so with such dexterity as almost to defy detection. The communication we published the other day from a Paris correspondent described "the long tails of fiery crimson, of bright buttercup yellow, and brilliant shining white hair, all destined for the heads of Anonyma," and displayed in the shop windows. But it is unsafe to assume, because some wearers of false hair glory in their shame, that discreet hypocrites cannot elude notice. The old-fashioned hair-dye, such as Tittlebat Titmouse used and turned green under, was an article widely different from the scientific compounds vended now; and it may be taken for granted that the man or woman who is a laughingstock by reason of palpably dyed hair, is either too economical or too prejudiced to go to the places in which the practice of artificial staining has been brought to perfection. Every one knows the contemptible figure cut by the dyed man of the old school. His discoloured skin, speckled like a black-bird's egg, underneath hair or whiskers, his unnatural blackness, his liability to become purple in a strong light, and his general air of transparent artifice, are thoroughly familiar. Thackeray has drawn him so often as to incline one to the belief that the creator of General Tufto and Colonel Altamont found special amusement in contemplating the particular personal vanity of those worthies; and at park or assembly, in public or private, this kind of hair-dyeing brings certain ridicule in its train. But the time is past when the sigher after a youthful appearance must be black or nothing. The leaden comb and the dark cosmetique which followed on the first kind of hair-dye were improvements which lacked the essential of cleanliness. The old custom of strapping your tresses or short hair in cabbage leaves sprinkled with a strong powder overnight, and after sleeping in this comical disguise waking in the morning radiant and raven-like, had the advantage of staining effectually for the time. Hair dyed thus would bear the test of soap and water; it was only the unnatural depth and glossiness of its hearse-like black which told its story. The leaden comb, or cosmetique, on the other hand, discoloured other things besides the hair they transformed. To go out in the rain was fatal to the beauty of those patronising the latter. To run the fingers through the hair was to reduce the hands to the colour and appearance of a chimneysweep's, and the moderation of hue attained by these materials was dearly purchased by the inconvenience following on their use. Contrast these wretchedly disagreeable subterfuges with the ease and comfort with which ladies and gentlemen may dress their friends to-day. The Mr. Scotch of Leech's in which a hairdresser is pourtrayed informing an amazed customer that "nothing but reds and browns are worn," is a sober fact now; and the visitor to theatre or evening party who takes all the beautiful hair he sees for real must be either utterly inexperienced or foolishly confiding. But, remark some innocent people, "dyed hair always has a peculiarly dead look, which makes it easily recognised; the beauty of hair left to its natural colour lies in its glossy freshness, and we can always point out that which has been tampered with." The simple answer to this comfortable theory is, that it is only the hair which has not been dyed well which is suspected; and there is something extremely startling in the ease with which a professor of the art can confuse and confound the investigator. So far from the old jetty blackness being the only alternative left for the man or woman wishing to conceal the silvery insignia of approaching age, it has come to pass that hair can be altered to the fashion like the colour of caps or bonnets. The delicate blonde, the fiery red, the rich chestnut, the full brown, and the deep black are all convertible, and are all being converted at this time. It is all but impossible to brand this sort of hair as dyed. You may touch it, wash it, smell it, without a notion that it is dyed. A lover may carry a lock of it next his heart without a suspicion of its real colour; friends may have it converted into brooches or watch-chains only to find it become rusty from use; and in none of the forms of adornment of which hair is capable, does it seem one whit inferior to the tresses which have not been tampered with. Hair-dyeing has overcome the scruples of those who dye their hair without exciting suspicion could be assembled in one room, and were suddenly told the grounds of their selection, there would be as much consternation and blank amazement as if the secret weaknesses and favourite sins of all had been dragged to light. Instead of old or middle-aged people being the only ones to think of dyeing, it is the young, the frivolous, and the profligate who are the best customers of the professional stainer. The spurious youthfulness given by light hair when its weaver has grown worn and old-looking under dark locks has been deliberately sought after by those to whom looks are the first consideration; and in many instances it is obvious that the artificial character of the transformation is gloried in rather than concealed. Just as black patches and powder were once worn without affectation of secrecy, so yellow or light brown hair has been the rage for the last year or two among people who could not possibly hope to deceive. But the inventions in the direction of hair-dyeing grow more insidious daily. The metallic buff or hay-colour is consigned to the shameless classes, but other tints are purveyed in such variety and profusion as to make the inquirer doubt whether nature should not send us into the world with heads of a neutral shade. There is, literally, no limit to the powers of transformation at the service of those able and willing to pay for it; and one of the most successful of our fashionable London trades is the vending and using of hair-dye. Where the mania is to stop it would be hazardous to predict. Already cases are known in which children are taken by their wickedly weak and foolish mothers to be dyed, and where whole families flaunt their stained locks in unison. It is as difficult to imagine an ill fashion going beyond this, as it is to devise a remedy or a substitute for it. The class of mind which does not scruple to bring young children up in fraudulent practices is not likely to be amenable to argument or reproach; and until Nature comes into fashion again the social fraud may be expected to go on. That the beauty whose charms are waning, and the man whose good looks have been so much capital, and who sees them gradually succumbing to Time, should both clutch eagerly at any straw which serves to delay the inevitable, may be blameworthy, but is not unnatural. The singular part of the hair-dyeing of our day is, however, that so much of it is due to mere caprice. It is not so much to conceal age, or to preserve real charms, that the young woman or young man dyes, as to improve on Nature, and to conform to the all uniformity code of which their friends and acquaintances pretend it is impossible to admire. Hair-dyeing has been brought nearly to perfection, as the most cursory investigation of the subject shows; it is practised more extensively than most people imagine; and will be persevered in until the weak, the frivolous, and the vain choose some other method of following their bent.

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Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills	Not exceeding 60 Days.	7 per cent. Exceeding. 60 Days.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of 1 per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 17th December 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m/s' date	above £20 2s. 3/16d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 1/16d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11 15/16d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11¼d.	"
On demand	1s. 11 13/16d.	"
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¼d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Cocanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoe, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£928,200
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.

J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.

R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.

W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.

W. E. Freye, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.

R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.

E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First-Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Bellings, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Dunlex Punches, to punch ¼ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

HEAL and SON'S IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies

ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

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AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

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